

Response to the Office Action mailed March 10, 2006
Atty. Docket number CU-2844

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Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of the claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of intelligent information processing in the Internet comprising:

parsing a query string input to a web browser against a Full Chinese Pinyin Words List (FCPWL), to split the query string into one or more Chinese phonetic words in a set W of Chinese phonetic words;

parsing each word in the set W, against the FCWPL to identify an associated Internet Keyword Entry Point List (IKEPL), each node in the IKEPL pointing to an Internet Keyword (IK) having a phonetic spelling;

combining each IKEPL identified by parsing each word against the FCWPL to form a set R of IKEPLs, each of which points to an IK;

weighting each IK to form an ordered list of internet keywords (IK).

- ~~a. identifying whether an input is one of a URL address, English words, native language characters, and native language pronunciation notations;~~
- ~~b. if the input is a regular URL, querying the input in a corresponding server through the Internet, and directly obtaining the query result therefrom;~~
- ~~c. if the input includes the native language pronunciation notations, parsing the input against at least one phonetic spelling word list to find out corresponding Internet keyword, and then fetching a corresponding query result; and~~
- ~~d. if the input includes characters of a native language, processing the input as a natural language input in a natural language table, and obtaining a desired Internet keyword, and fetching a corresponding query result of~~

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~~website URL.~~

2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[3]] 1, wherein after combination of the attached Internet keywords, the system further calculates the weight of each Internet keywords in R according to specified rules, including weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains, and weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; and then sorting the result list R according to weight of Internet keywords, so that the most approximate result appears at the head of the list, followed by limited number of results in R to obtain a final result Internet keywords list R.
5. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising determination of whether the pronunciation notations are either full phonetic spelling words or abbreviations of first letters of phonetic spelling words, and if the input is a string of abbreviations of first letters of phonetic spelling words, the input string is parsed in an abbreviation Chinese phonetic spelling word list (ACPWL) with all possible combinations of meaningful words.
6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein after the determination of, the query input being in an abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling words, the system parses the query input against ACPWL, and splits the query input into one or more abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling words, that is, $W=\{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_N\}$; and for each word W_x in W, the system parses the word in an abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling word list (ACPWL) to find the attached Internet Keyword Entry Point List $IKEPL_x$, such that each node in $IKEPL_x$ will point to a Internet Keyword whose abbreviated phonetic spelling words containing the word W_x ; and then the system combines $IKEPL_1, IKEPL_2, \dots, IKEPL_N$ to get a result

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$R = \text{IKEPL}_1 \cup \text{IKEPL}_2 \dots \text{IKEPL}_N$; and then each Internet keyword in R has an abbreviated phonetic spelling word containing at least one word W_x in W .

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[9]] 1, wherein the system combines all $\text{IKEPL}_1, \text{IKEPL}_2 \dots \text{IKEPL}_N$ and gets a result R , that is, $R = \text{IKEPL}_1 \cup \text{IKEPL}_2 \cup \dots \text{IKEPL}_N$; and thus having each IKEPL_X point to an Internet keyword containing at least one word W_x ; combining the obtained results, and calculating the weight of each Internet keyword in R according to specified rules, including: (1) Weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; (2) Weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 10, wherein the system will calculate the comprehensive weight of each Internet keyword based on specified rules, and after the calculation, the system will sort the result list R according to weight of the Internet keywords such that the most approximate result appears at the head of the result list, and the system will limit the number of results in R to obtain the final Internet keyword list.

12. (Withdrawn) A method of intelligent information processing for homonym words of phonetic spelling comprising the steps of, after the entry of a query string of phonetic spelling words, analyzing all possible homonym words and identifying all of these words as searchable words of full Chinese phonetic spelling; for each of the homonym words of Chinese phonetic spelling, carrying out the calculation of full Chinese phonetic spelling words search in a full

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Chinese phonetic spelling words list; combining all search results therefrom, analyzing the results and obtaining the final and most possible results.

13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 12, wherein said calculation of full Chinese phonetic spelling is carried out by parsing the query string against a Full Chinese Pinyin Words List (FCPWL) and splitting the query string into one or more Chinese phonetic spelling words, that is $W=\{W_1, W_2, \dots W_N\}$; and for each word W_x in W , the system will parse query input in the FCPWL to find the attached Internet Keyword Entry Point List $IKEPL_x$, such that each node in $IKEPL_x$ will point to an Internet Keyword whose phonetic spelling containing W_x ; and then the system combines $IKEPL_1, IKEPL_2, \dots, IKEPL_N$ to obtain a result $R=IKEPL_1 \cup IKEPL_2 \cup \dots \cup IKEPL_N$; each Internet keyword in R having a phonetic spelling word containing at least one word W_x in W .

14. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 13, wherein after combination of the attached Internet keywords, the system further calculates the weight of each Internet keywords in R according to the specified rules, including weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains, and weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; and then sorting the result list R according to weight of Internet keywords, so that the most approximate result appears at the head of the list, followed by limited number of results in R to obtain a final result Internet keywords list R .

15. (Withdrawn) A method of intelligent information processing for full phonetic spelling words with southern accent misspellings comprising the steps of, after the entry of a query string of phonetic spelling words, analyzing the entered words against a table listing all possible misspelled consonants and vows for corresponding Chinese characters by southerners; enumerating the misspelling words on the list; separating the query string into several words of phonetic spelling to cover all possible spelling words; carrying out the calculation of full

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phonetic spelling words search to obtain all possible Internet words of possible search results; analyzing the search results to obtain the final and most possible results.

16. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 15, wherein after the determination of the query in correct full phonetic spelling words, the system parses the query string against a Full Chinese Pinyin Words List (FCPWL) and splits the query string into one or more Chinese phonetic spelling words, that is $W=\{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_N\}$; and for each word W_x in W , the system will parse query input in the FCPWL to find the attached Internet Keyword Entry Point List $IKEPL_x$, such that each node in $IKEPL_x$ will point to an Internet Keyword whose phonetic spelling containing W_x ; and then the system combines $IKEPL_1, IKEPL_2, \dots, IKEPL_N$ to obtain a result $R=IKEPL_1 \cup IKEPL_2 \cup \dots \cup IKEPL_N$; each Internet keyword in R having a phonetic spelling word containing at least one word W_x in W .

17. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 16, wherein after combination of the attached Internet keywords, the system further calculates the weight of each Internet keywords in R according to the specified rules, including weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains, and weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; and then sorting the result list R according to weight of Internet keywords, so that the most approximate result appears at the head of the list, followed by limited number of results in R to obtain a final result Internet keywords list R .

18. (Previously presented) A system of intelligent information processing in the Internet comprising: means for inputting a query string of words; means for identifying whether an input of words is one of a URL address, English words, native language characters, and native language pronunciation notations; means for querying the input in a corresponding server through the Internet, and directly obtaining the query result therefrom if the input is a regular URL; means for parsing the input against at least one phonetic spelling word list to find out

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corresponding Internet keyword, and then fetching a corresponding query result if the input includes the native language pronunciation notations; and means for processing the input as a natural language input in a natural language table, and obtaining a desired Internet keyword, and fetching a corresponding query result of website URL if the input includes characters of a native language.

19. (Original) The system of claim 18, further comprising means for checking whether the Chinese phonetic spelling words of the query input contain frequent misspellings due to the southern accent, and means for correcting the misspelled words automatically, and wherein after the determination of the query as correct phonetic spellings and correction of any misspelled words, means for querying the database carries out the search of related URLs.

20. (New) A method of processing information in the Internet comprising:
parsing a query string input to a web browser against a Chinese English Word List (CEWL), said parsing splitting the query string into one or more Chinese words W_x in a set of Chinese words W ;
parsing each of the words W_x in the set W to determine an associated Internet Keyword Point List (IKEPL) entry for each word W , each IKEPL pointing to an Internet Keyword (IK) containing the corresponding Chinese word W_x ;
combining all Internet Keywords (IKs) to form a set R of IK, each of which is weighted according to specified rules;
forming a list of weighted IK, then, identifying a predetermined number of IK in the list to form a set of a list of Internet Keywords, R .

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the weight of each Internet keywords in R is determined according to specified rules, including weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains, and weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; and then sorting the result list R according to weight of Internet keywords, so that

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the most approximate result appears at the head of the list, followed by limited number of results in R to obtain a final result Internet keywords list R.

22. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein the system combines a plurality of Internet Keyword Point Lists, i.e., $IKEPL_1, IKEPL_2 \dots IKEPL_N$ to obtain a set R of $IKEPL$ wherein $R = IKEPL_1 \cup IKEPL_2 \cup \dots \cup IKEPL_N$; each $IKEPL_x$ pointing to an Internet keyword (IK) containing at least one word W_x ; combining the obtained results, and calculating the weight of each Internet keyword in R according to specified rules, including: (1) Weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; (2) Weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains.

23. (New) A method of processing information in the Internet comprising:
parsing a query string in an abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling string against an abbreviated Chinese phonetic word list (ACPWL) to split the abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling string into one or more abbreviated Chinese spelling words W_x in a set W of abbreviated Chinese spelling words W;
for each word W, determining an associated Internet Keyword Entry Point List (IEKPL), each node in each list pointing to an Internet Keyword (IK) whose abbreviated phonetic spelling contains the word W;
combining each of the $IKEPL$ to form a set R of $IKEPL$, each IK pointed to by each IEKPL having an abbreviated phonetic spelling containing at least one word W_x in the list W;
combining all Internet Keywords (IKs) to form a set R of IK, each of which is weighted according to specified rules;
forming a list of weighted IK, then, identifying a predetermined number of IK in the list to form a set of a list of Internet Keywords, R.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein after combining the Internet

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Keywords, the system further calculates the weight of each Internet Keyword in R according to specified rules, including weighing the count of the number of words within W that the Internet keyword contains, and weighing the total length of words within W that the Internet keyword contains; and then sorting the result list R according to weight of Internet keywords, so that the most approximate result appears at the head of the list, followed by limited number of results in R to obtain a final result Internet keywords list R.

25. (New) The method of claim 23, further comprising determining whether pronunciations are either full phonetic spelling words or abbreviations of first letters of phonetic spelling words, and if the input is a string of abbreviations of first letters of phonetic spelling words, the input string is parsed in an abbreviation Chinese phonetic spelling word list with all possible combinations of meaningful words.

26. (New) The method of claim 25, wherein after the determination of whether pronunciations are either full phonetic or abbreviations of first letters of phonetic spelling words, the system parses the query input against ACPWL, and splits the query input into one or more abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling words, that is, $W=\{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_N\}$; and for each word W_x in W, the system parses the word in an abbreviated Chinese phonetic spelling word list (ACPWL) to find the attached Internet Keyword Entry Point List $IKEPL_x$, such that each node in $IKEPL_x$ will point to a Internet Keyword whose abbreviated phonetic spelling words containing the word W_x ; and then the system combines $IKEPL_1, IKEPL_2, \dots, IKEPL_N$ to get a result $R=IKEPL_1 \cup IKEPL_2 \dots IKEPL_N$; and then each Internet keyword in R has an abbreviated phonetic spelling word containing at least one word W_x in W.